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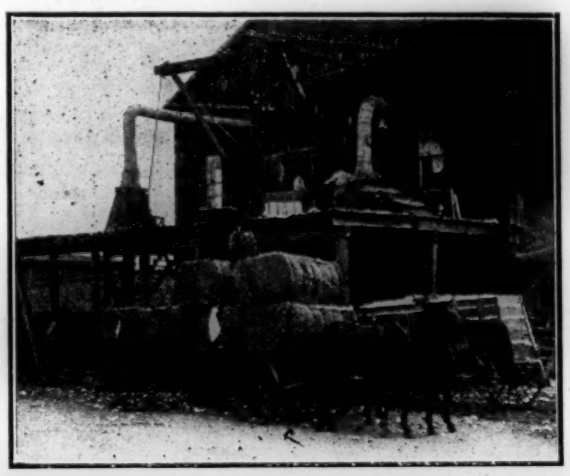
THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; Especially Devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World, to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

Vol. 1, No. 23 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., DECEMBER 5, 1914 5c Per Copy. $1.00 Per Year

Hogs Melons Apples Wheat Cattle

Chickens



Turkeys

Geese

Ducks

Eggs

Peaches

Clinging to a Sinking Ship---Cotton---When There's Land All Around---The Land of Prosperity

Called corn, peaches, apples, grapes, pears, dewberries, cattle, hogs, melons, potatoes, truck-crops, pea-vine hay, oats, rye, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, eggs

Dewberries Pears Grapes

Corn Pea-Vine Hay Truck-Crops Potatoes Oats Rye

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

COLORED "HOOSIERS" WHO BALE HAY—ALBERT CARTER AND SONS

Cotton may be king, but there are many who do not bow down before it nor serve it. Some fail to worship it because they do not admire its rule; others because its kingdom does not embrace the territory in which they live. Such is the case with those who live in the great grain and hay producing State of Indiana. A colored man, Albert Carter, and his family being residents of that State, have not been cotton farmers.

Opportunity out of Necessity

In 1892, this man, together with his wife, three sons and three daughters, was living on a farm about twenty miles north of Indianapolis, Indiana. They were struggling desperately so that the six children might receive suitable education. But they finally became convinced that their needs were greater than their rented farm could supply. To add to their worries there were no public works near on which the men folks might help add to the farm income.

Hard pushed, the husband and father, having noticed a number of surplus ricks of hay in the country decided to buy a load of it and try to sell it in Indianapolis. He sold the hay and opened for himself a new door of opportunity.

A New Field

After that first successful trip Mr. Carter would use every spare hour or so which he could get from his farm work to carry hay to the city. Very soon his market increased and he had to hire more teams.

In 1894, Mr. Carter bought a hand hay baler, having found that baled hay sold for more money than if it were unbaled. During vacations and other spare time his boys would do the baling, hired men taking their places when school time came.

Progress

In 1899 the farm which the family had been renting was sold and the Carters had to move. They decided to move to the nearest town—Westfield, Indiana—and follow the hay-baling business entirely. They did this and named their company "A. Carter & Sons Hay Company."

Next, they bought a horse power tight press baler and began to ship hay by the carload as well as hauling it by the wagon load. On account of limited territory, they began buying hay in the meadow and cutting it up. This was very tedious work, and in addition the barns they could rent were not fitted for the storing of hay. Nevertheless, they were becoming better known and were receiving more trade all the time.

Misfortunes

The year 1901 was one of misfortunes. Tempted by what seemed to be a very good market, they contracted for too much hay at too high a price. At the time when the hay should have been handled the whole family were taken down with illness—one of the girls had died two years before. So the firm had to handle their hay at a serious financial loss; but they kept their contracts and the friendship of those with whom they had been dealing.

During the same year they bought a meadow and harvested 100 tons of No.1 Timothy hay from it. The day following their completion of the harvesting work, some one set fire to it and left it a heap of ashes, and there was no insurance.

More Progress

The fire seemed to have increased the popularity of the firm, for by 1903, they had more work than they could do and had to buy a steam baler, giving them their present baling capacity of about 25 tons a day.

In 1902, they harvested 81 acres of grass; in 1903, 168 acres; 1904, 77½ acres, and in 1905, 168 acres.

Some Possessions

The Carters have a fine business; they own fine tracts of meadow land; they have one barn with accommodations for 30 head of horses, 30 tons of hay and five wagons; another storage room that holds 25 tons; still another set of sheds equipped with track and hay fork;and still another warehouse with a capacity of 228 tons of loose hay and 500 tons of baled hay.

Market

The Carters bale hay for farmers as far as 22 miles from Westfield, as well as much nearer home.

They sell their hay mostly in Indianapolis, Indiana and Louisville, Kentucky, but they sell quite frequently in the Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York City markets. The railroad companies give them splendid treatment.

Their Success Secret

We always like to know what causes a man to succeed. Here is the Carter secret from one of the sons:

"We have had the power of endurance; we have stood the rains of blows that have fallen upon us; fire loss, perfidious treatment from the hands of some pretended friends, and indiscreet buying upon our own part, before we knew how to buy; made losses that we have atoned for in the sweat of our faces. The hardest blow of them all occurred May 24, 1904, when mamma, not old in years, and with a life replete with good works, departed from us to be with the heavenly host." Amen!

HELPING THE FARMERS

Hampton Institute Press Service
By William Anthony Aery

Hampton Institute has just closed a two-day busy session of its annual Farmers' Conference which strikingly showed the evidence of Negro progress on the farm, in the home, and in the school, and unquestionably proved that, if usefulness and genuine service to the community count, to educate the Negro does pay, not only for the Negro but for other races alike.

Striking Exhibits

"From an agricultural standpoint, the best exhibit ever seen in the South Atlantic States," was the verdict passed on the Hampton Institute Farmers' Conference display of farm, home and school products, which filled the school Gymnasium and a 60-by-30-foot tent. This exhibition of work of Negro men, women, and children was visited by hundreds, and met with the heartiest approval of the State supervisors of Negro rural schools who are Southern white men of strong character, experts in education, and others competent to judge the progress in Negro life represented by this fine display of rural products.

The industrial supervising teachers who have been at work introducing cooking, sewing, and manual training in rural schools, sent to the Conference unusually fine exhibits. The Negro farm demonstration agents put on exhibition some excellent specimens of crops.

"How the Parcel Post May Help the Farmer" was graphically shown in an attractive exhibit of the variety of goods that may be safely shipped through the U. S. mail—plows, eggs, harness, fresh vegetables, grain and seed, canned goods, groceries and rugs.

Girls' Canning Clubs

The work of the canning clubs among colored girls was well represented by fine jars of fruits, vegetables, pickles, jellies, venegar, and sorghum. Miss Ella G. Agnew, a white lady, who is in charge of the Virginia girls' canning work, said that there had been an improvement of at least 75 per cent during the past two years. In discussing the awards that had been made she emphasized the importance of working for higher standards.

Dr. Washington Speaks

Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee and one of Hampton's famous graduates, in addressing the Farmers' Conference on the closing night, said that the students' great duty is to make the average Southern white man believe in Negro education by going back to their homes and showing themselves not only well--trained farmers and mechanics and teachers, but men and women who are earnest and modest and willing to serve.

He advised the colored farmers to go back to their homes and rid their houses and grounds of Negro earmarks—the broken fence, the unhinged gate, the unpainted house, falling plastering, broken doorknob, and stuffed windowpane; and then to rid the schoolhouse and church of the same indications of Negro ownership.

He urged the colored people to get information and knowledge and then to use it in bringing about better conditions and helping others in the communities where they live.

Prominent Speakers

Among other interesting speakers who took part in the Conference were Dr. C. D. Jarvis, director of the extension work of the Connecticut Agricultural College; A. B. Graham, director of extension work, Farmingdale Industrial School on Long Island; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the U. S. Bureau of Education; President J. M. Gandy, of the Petersburg Normal School; Mrs. Booker T. Washington; Rev. Charles S. Morris, of Norfolk; Professor F. H. Cardoza of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes; W. T. B. Williams, field agent for the Jeanes Fund; William M. Sanders, State supervisor of industrial work in West Virginia; Miss Lucy H. Tapley, president of Spelman Seminary; John B. Pierce, who has general supervision of the Negro farm demonstration work in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; and Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute.

Interesting Events

A profitable "farmers' experience meeting," in which members of the Conference gave help-

ful three-minute talks, a live-stock judging competition, and a plowing match added zest to the Conference. Charles K. Graham, director of the Hampton Institute Agricultural Department, gave a demonstration in dressing poultry for the market and discussed poultry raising.

The Conference subscribed $197.00 for agricultural scholarships to Hampton Institute. Money was liberally contributed by farm demonstration agents, supervising teachers, and the farmers themselves.

The State supervisors of the rural colored schools in the South held a conference. Those present were F. C. Button of Kentucky; Jackson Davis of Virginia; L. M. Favrot of Arkansas; George D. Godard of Georgia; N. C. Newbold of North Carolina; J. L. Sibley of Alabama; and S. L. Smith of Tennessee.

"Self-support must go along with Christian living," said General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. "It is hard to be honest if you are starving. A man who can support himself is more likely to lead a Christian life."

EATING EGGS IN ALABAMA "LAID" IN MISSOURI

The world really is moving, at least, something is moving. As a boy we always regarded eggs as an especially fine article of food which had to receive unusual care to prevent them from breaking before you needed to use them.

And yet just a few days ago the editor received a letter from an unknown colored friend, Mr. R. S. Hamilton, of 2826½ Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, advising that he had shipped by parcel post, with his compliments, one dozen fresh eggs for the use exclusive of the "man who edits The Negro Farmer." We thank you very much, Mr. Hamilton, and wish to notify you that not one of the eggs was broken when they reached Tuskegee.

Since Mr. Hamilton makes these egg cases, it might not be a bad idea for our farmers to buy a few from him and prepare to ship their own eggs away; "but that's another story," as Kipling would say.

The farmers of the middle west are unusually wide-awake. To ship twelve eggs from St. Louis to Tuskegee by mail is some achievement, particularly when they arrive in good condition with not a shell even cracked. There is now no excuse for the poultry man to keep his eggs at home; and he need not have to wait to get an old-style case full so that he can ship them by express, but he can send one, three, six or a dozen if necessary. Wake up, colored farmers. Your market has been brought right to the door by the parcel post.

THE BULLOCK COUNTY (ALA.) COLORED AGRICULTURAL FAIR

On November 12, 13, and 14 the colored farmers of Bullock County, led by Mr. M. B. Ivy, local farm demonstration agent, held a most creditable agricultural fair at Union Springs, Aabama.

The exhibits consisted of fine specimens of syrup, corn, oats, peas, potatoes, red and green sugar cane, pumpkins, peanuts, hay, beans, etc. These were very tastefully arranged.

An unusually good exhibit of fancy needle work was made by some of the women and girls of the community. On the last two days the rain prevented what would have been most likely a splendid fair in every respect.

On the opening day Mayor Thompson made a most helpful talk to the audience of Bullock County citizens. His talk was mainly notable for its goodwill and general helpfulness toward the colored people. The main address of the opening day was made by the editor of The Negro Farmer. Of his address the Bullock County Breeze (white) said—

"Isaac Fisher, editor of The Negro Farmer, then made the address of the afternoon, in which he complimented Mayor Thompson and made an eloquent plea for a union of effort between the races said that in the presence of a great crisis, possibly starvation of some, God is bringing the white and the black together. Expressed his intense gratification on the relation of the races in Union Springs. A strong argument was made for the diversification of industries. Said the best merchants know that it pays to be fair and equitable with the Negro and with all others. * * * Spoke of the danger of foreign immigration which is bound to come as a result of the great war. With unrelenting logic, he hammered in the stubborn facts but interspersed with wit pathos and eloquence. It was a great speech and a shame that it was not heard by more of both races."

Captain Reuben F. Kolb, Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama spoke on Friday and made some very impressive showings relative to the foodstuffs that are annually shipped into Bullock County.

Taken all in all Mr. Ivy and those who worked with him deserve credit for the very good fair held this year.

SELECTING DAIRY COWS

As truly as there is a typical beef animal, broad, low and blocky, just as truly is there a typical dairy animal, but of a different type. Sometimes we find a profitable combination of beef and butter in the same animal, but it is the exception rather than the rule. While the scales and the Babcock test should be depended upon for evidence to decide in the final judgment of a dairy cow, the eye should be trained as well, to see those points of conformation that indicate a high productive capacity. In studying the form of some of the cows that have become famous for their great butter production, one is struck by the fact that they look alike; in a general way they are all built after the same fashion,—Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Red Polls or Dairy Short Horns, the type is the same. Now, how does this type differ from the beef type? Mainly in the lack of meat in the dairy animal on those parts of the body where the butcher most wants it. There are the same bright intelligent eyes with plenty of room between them; and the wide muzzle, and strong lower jaw that is seldom at rest. The neck is more slender and attached to light shoulders, sharp over the withers. There should be the same depth through the heart, denoting constitution, and the same big barrel, giving evidence of a large digestive capacity. Accompanying these there should be a good sized, well formed udder with four good sized, well placed teats, and prominent milk veins extending along the belly. The capacity of these milk veins is best determined by placing the finger in the milk wells, the holes where the veins turn through the body wall. Supporting this machinery there should be strong framework, consisting of the high front quarters mentioned above, a prominent backbone with wide, flat ribs a good distance apart, a lean loin, and wide strong hips. The hind quarters, like the front, should be light, not beefy, and wide apart. All through there should be indications of capacity. Such cows make good use of their feed; they put the fat in the pail instead of on their backs. Experienced dairymen have found that this is the type of a cow that it pays to buy and keep. Now that the price of beef is high, dairymen should get rid of the other sort.—Experiment Station, University of Arizona.

HOGS FOR COTTON IN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

United States Government Advises Farmers to Grow Live Stock As a Money Crop

Washington, D. C.—Four measures are being recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the farmers of the South in order to remedy the conditions created by the collapse of the cotton market. These are:

1. The reduction of expenses by the production of more food for the family and more grain and forage for the live stock.
2. The substitution of other money crops for part of the cotton acreage.
3. The raising of more live stock.
4. The addition of humus to the soil in order to make fertilizer less expensive.

The first thing to be done, say the Government specialists, is to plant winter crops to be used partly for winter and spring grazing, partly for spring hay and grain and partly for cover crops to be turned back into the soil for fertilizing purposes. These crops should include oats for grain, and oats, barley, or rye for hay, and any one of these for winter and spring grazing or for the humus value. Although October and November are the best months for planting these crops in the cotton country, the time may be extended into the winter. The winter crops should be followed by summer legumes such as cowpeas, clover, etc. Fall and winter vegetables should be planted for home use and for the market.

Hogs are recommended as the best form or live stock to grow. Immediately steps should be taken to increase the profits from hogs and hog products by the planting of crops for winter and spring grazing, to be followed by summer and fall crops for the same purpose. Growers are also being warned to take rigid precautions against hog cholera. If strict quarantine measures are adopted and if the animals, when threatened, are inoculated with anti-hog cholera serum, growers should suffer little loss from this source.

The character of the forage crop depends on the nature of the land. On sandy soil oats may be followed with peas or with a mixture of peas and sorghum. On the lime lands of the black prairie belt melilotus sown on the oats in February or March should furnish two cuttings of valuable hay after the oats are harvested. On the rich alluvial soils of the "delta" and bottom lands along rivers and creeks lespedeza sown on the oats in February will produce fall crop of fine hay and also greatly improve the fertility of the land.

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Any Subscriber May Ask Questions

A subscriber asks:

"What is a good method of controlling stinking smut in wheat and barley?"

The Arizona Experiment Station gives the following remedy:

Several methods have been devised for controlling the stinking smut, among which may be mentioned treatment with hot water, with bluestone solution, and with formalin. Only the latter may be described here in detail since it is perhaps the cheapest, simplest, and most effective. The commercial (40 per cent) formalin is used in solution with water at the rate of one pint (1 lb.) to forty gallons. The grain to be treated should be spread out upon a clean floor or canvas in a layer two or three inches thick. The solution is now sprinkled over it. An ordinary sprinkling can or small spray pump is useful for this purpose. The grain should be shoveled or raked over during sprinkling to insure that every grain is thoroughly wetted. After this, the grain is shoveled into a close pile and covered with canvas or old sacks to hold in the fumes of the formalin. The grain should remain in the covered pile for eight to twelve hours, after which it must be spread out thin so as to dry without sprouting. One gallon of solution is sufficient for a bushel of grain.

After drying, the seed may be planted at once or stored for future use. Here it is important to remember that the seed may become reinfected from old sacks, bins or even the drill itself. Everything therefore which comes in contact with the grain after it is treated should be first thoroughly disinfected with a strong formalin solution. Commercial formalin usually costs from fifty to seventy-five cents a pound (pint). If the grain is planted before it is completely dry, enough more should be sown to compensate for the increase in size of the seed through swelling.

For the benefit of those who from preference or convenience wish to use the bluestone treatment, the following brief statement of that method is added. A strong solution consisting of 1 pound of copper sulphate to 4 gallons of water may be used. Into this the seed may be dipped and agitated until each grain is thoroughly moistened over its entire surface, after which it is removed from the solution and dried in the same manner as in the formalin method. In treatment with a weak solution, 1 pound of copper sulphate to 25 gallons of water is used. In this, the seed is soaked for about 12 hours, during which time the solution should be stirred occasionally. After treatment with bluestone the seed must be dipped in lime water for about 10 minutes in order to prevent injury to young sprouts by the bluestone which remains upon it. The solution of lime water should be made at the rate of 1 pound of quicklime to 10 gallons of water.

A Tennessee subscriber writes:

Please suggest a proper rotation of crops for a sun-cured tobacco district.

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute Station conducted a seris of experiments on this subject, and concluded that—

"The crop rotation recommended is: first year, tobacco; second year, wheat; third and fourth years, grass; fifth year, corn, with crimson clover cover crop; sixth year, cowpeas; seventh year, red clover. Where there is damage from wireworm and cutworms, the red clover should be left out, so that peas will precede tobacco."

FARMERS SHOULD RAISE WELL-BRED HORSES FOR INCREASED EUROPEAN DEMAND

During the next decade there will probably be an increased demand for American horses in the countries now engaged in the European war. The demand may even continue much longer, as not only will horses be needed for armies, but when peace is restored more will be needed for agriculture. Already European agents are said to be endeavoring to purchase horses in this country and Canada, and there is an increased interest in many sections in horse breeding.

To meet this increased European demand, American farmers may well endeavor to raise well-bred horses, but the department does not advise them to purchase a surplus of horses merely for breeding purposes. It merely advises that ordinary farm work should be done whenever possible by good mares, which should be bred to good stallions. It also desires to emphasize the fact that only horses of high quality may be profitably raised today. Inferior horses are a drug on the market, and their production is to be discouraged as much as the production of good horses should be encouraged.

The United States has previously been drawn on to supply European countries at war. In the Boer War over 100,000 horses were bought here by the British Government. It may be doubted whether a foreign government could now obtain a similar supply in this country, except at excessive cost. However, if farmers take pains to utilize their good mares during this winter to breed them to good stallions, in the course of several years (time enough for the foals to develop) America will be better able to meet the European demand.

It is natural that European countries should look to the United States for horses, as next to Russia it has more of these animals than any other country in the world. The United States and Russia possess 58 per cent of the world supply. Strange to say, however, there were no horses originally on our continent and the present supply comes from stock brought over from Europe. Canada's supply is small compared to our own.

Our own Army furnishes a desirable market for well-bred horses, there being under the remount system at least 5,000 horses required annually to supply both the Army and the National Guard. There are now about 20,000 horses in our Regular Army on a peace basis. In war, many more would be required before the first engagement. There is, therefore, a steady market for good horses independent of the European demand. Even the invasion of motor power, which has reduced the number of horses on our streets, has not influenced this demand. In fact, the price of horses has advanced along with other commodities during recent years.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture stands ready to aid any farmer desiring to breed high-class horses. As the day of the large horse ranch is practically gone, any increased demand will have to be met by the farmer. There are certain localities more suited to horse breeding than others and places where certain breeds do better. Such details may be obtained for the asking. Even in the South, where mules are bred in preference to horses, an increased production of first-class animals should find a ready market abroad, although the mule is not used on the Continent to the extent that it is used here.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

WORK OF COLORED FARM DEMONSTRATORS IN VIRGINIA

John B. Pierce of Wellville, Va., who is a graduate of Tuskegee and Hampton, and is in charge of the Negro farm demonstration work in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, spoke at the recent Hampton Institute Farmers' Conference and outlined the excellent work that is being done by the wives of colored farmers.

In one year, for example, the wives of a thousand colored farmers in Virginia who are being influenced by the farm demonstration agents, canned 19,487 quarts of fruits and vegetables; dried 7,487 pounds of fruit; gathered 18,867 dozen eggs; and raised 35,450 chickens.

Mr. Pierce declared that the colored men who have been working with the farm demonstration agents in Virginia and the neighboring States, are in better condition than they have ever been before. They are getting more crops from less acreage. They have better homes, better farm animals, and better farming implements. They have wiped out old debts and are happy in their work.

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If you are a grower or shipper of Vegetables, Fruits, Sea Foods, Poultry, Eggs, Game or allied products, get in touch with our house right away.

WE PAY THE MARKET PRICE EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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A LETTER THAT COMES FROM THE HEART AND GOES TO THE HEART

Nov. 14, 1914.

To The Negro Farmer Pub. Co.,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,

Gentlemen:—

I have been getting your newspaper now for some time. When Mr. Vines came by my home I was on my way to the field, he stopped me and had a good talk with me, well I did not pay him very much attention, because I thought he was like all other agents, trying to make his living without working. He talked and talked and finally I agreed to let him write me up, as he called it; when he had gone I went on to the field and grieved for five or six days until I made up my mind that if I lost that dollar it wouldn't be the first dollar I ever lost, so I just jumped into it, sink or swim. Finally the paper came, I looked it over, read it a little and put it down, still I didn't know what good there was in this paper until it was most too late; finally the news came out about 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 8 cents cotton, I goes and get an old paper, looks it over and reads it and says to myself that it certainly is too late for this paper to do me any good, and in this way I fell in love with this Agricultural newspaper—The Negro Farmer. It is the best bossman, the best dinner bell and the best thing to keep boys and girls out of the chaingang that ever was. I just can't see how Booker T. Washington could think up such a grand thing. It is the best paper I have ever read in my life. When I go to bed I take my lamp and hang it on a nail and read until I go to sleep. If I had just known what I know now, the war would never sink me.

I went to work and made a big cotton crop looking for 10 and 12 cents for it, but now I have picked 25 bales of cotton and I won't get more than 7 and 8 cents for it. I have sold some for 6 cents. I have had plenty of time to help myself thinking about 10 and 12 cents cotton. So now I want you to pray for me that I will never make that mistake again. The thing that made me feel so bad was that I saw a picture of a man on the front page of your paper, who had made nothing but cotton, it is the greatest picture ever placed before the eyes. The man in this world now with nothing but cotton is in a pretty bad shape. He hasn't any friends, can get nothing for his cotton to buy him something to eat. If it had not been for Mr. Vines, I would have been that man, but by him coming by it made me plant corn and peas and potatoes until it was most too late; and by the help of God I made my cotton and a plenty to eat. It was not my goodness, but Dr. Washington and Joe Vines was the cause of it. I have never had anything to wake me up like that paper did before.

I am in the hog business and want some further information as to what is the best way to raise hogs and cattle and poultry. I want this paper to tell me how to start, how to sleep and when to get up, when to go off and when to come back, and how to make a plenty to eat, so that I might hold out and endure to the end.

I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN E. DAY.

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Assets	160,000
Deposited with the Insurance Departments for the protection of its policyholders	120,000

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For further information write C. C. SPAULDING, Vice-President and General Manager

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Greatest session in history expected.
Farmers' Conference January 20 to 21, 1915.
Come and bring your friends.
For further information address:
G. R. Bridgeforth,
Director Farmers' School.

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THE NEGRO FARMER

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ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

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Saturday, December 5, 1914

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

A MODERN PILATE AND HIS CHALLENGE

Almost two thousand years ago, a judge moved by depths of human compassion, gazed into the face of One who stood a meek and humble prisoner, bound, before the royal judgment seat for trial; while the strong men, the leaders, the reputable citizens of the community were lifting up their voices and crying: "Crucify him, crucify him."

History tells me that the name of the judge was Pontius Pilate, but the quickened conscience of the world has sent his name down to all succeeding times as "The Judge who was Afraid to do what He Believed was Right."

Not Guilty

Three times he examined the humble but unafraid Jesus. Three times he gave the prisoner an opportunity to plead to the indictment, and three times he looked into the face of the accusing crowd and said: "I find no fault in this man."

A Threat That Unbalanced A Judge

Wise heads there were in that crowd—men who knew where lay the secret springs of human action; men who understood the power of fear and the desire of man for the approval of his neighbors and those who fill the seats of power and rule. They, noting how the judge was leaning toward the prisoner whose life they sought by judicial process, made the threat that is easily seen in the words: "If thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend."

Terrified, cowed, awed by the thought that he might lose his position, Pilate, convinced beyond all question that his prisoner was an innocent man, could not look that threat in the face, and so, he lost his balance, and "crucified" his conscience. Across his record as judge are written the words which will consign his name and memory to infamy and scorn so long as men love the right and admire moral strength —"Pilate therefore went forth again and saith unto them, Behold, I bring him forth to you that ye may know that I find no fault in him. * *

"But they cried out, Away with him, crucify him. * * *

"Then delivered he him therefore unto them to be crucified."

Success That Was Not Success

Pilate succeeded in preventing that crowd from preferring charges against him to Caesar; but notwithstanding his attempt to please them in this case he was soon removed from the position which he loved so well; and, brooding over his misfortune, took his own life, justifying with the traitor, Judas, the terrible words of Jesus—"Woe to that man by whom the Son of man is betrayed! good were it for that man if he had never been born."

Another Pilate of Another Day

In the State of Alabama lives a man who resembles Pilate up to a certain point, but beyond which he towers as high above him as Mt. McKinley in Alaska, raising its loftiest peak 20,300 feet above sea level, towers above the Valley of Death in California—if moral qualities may be compared with physical attributes.

He is like Pilate of old in that he is governor of a province—the commonwealth of Alabama; in that a celebrated case came before him for review—I mean celebrated in the human sense, for no comparison can be made between Jesus, the prisoner divine, and human prisoners; like, Pilate in that he carefully examined the case before him; and like Pilate in that after concluding his examination, he was convinced that the prisoner was innocent, and here the similarity ends.

The Story of A Case

Let me tell briefly the story of an unusual case so that I may put the facts in the record:

A colored farmer, Ervin Pope, was accused of the murder of a white man in Alabama. Five times he was tried and five times found guilty and sentenced to death. Four times the Alabama Supreme Court gave him a new trial because of errors against the accused. The last time, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of death. The case was then taken to the Honorable Emmett O'Neal, Governor of Alabama, for executive clemency. This Pilate repeatedly granted the prisoner reprieves so that the case might be thoroughly studied; and after thorough investigation Pilate (Governor O'Neal) announced that "the weight of the evidence was not such as to justify the death penalty;" and so, he commuted the sentence of death to imprisonment for life. So runs the record.

Hands Off

I have no desire to examine the merits of this case. I do not know whether Pope is guilty or innocent. I have no means of learning whether the conclusions of the courts which tried him are correct or whether Pilate's conclusions are the sound ones—It will all be revealed and known when, stripped of the ignominy of belonging to the black race and shorn of the glory of belonging to the white race, accused and accusers stand face to face before their God. I am not now considering the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but I am examining the Pilate of Alabama who was not afraid of men, but afraid to do what he thought was wrong.

Pilate and Pilate

Pontius Pilate said of Jesus: "I find no fault in the man;" but he delivered him to be crucified for fear of public opinion. Pilate of Alabama said: "The weight of the evidence was not such as to justify the death penalty;" and he changed the sentence to life imprisonment.

Why Was Not Pope Set at Liberty

If it be asked why Pilate did not release Pope, I reply that under Alabama's constitution, "The Governor may grant * * * (a) commutation, parole or pardon, as to him seems best." In my humble judgment it was not best, under the circumstances, to pardon Pope. The commutation was a proper and fitting recognition of the integrity of the courts of Alabama, and the deliverance from death was respect for the conscience of that official who under Alabama's laws is made, in certain cases, a high court of mercy.

An Undying Memorial of Honor

When public opinion said to Pilate: "Crucify him," Pilate crucified both his prisoner and his conscience, but when public opinion asked Alabama's Pilate not to interfere but let the man die, the Governor wrote these words:

"The defendant has but few friends and no influence, and arrayed against him is a very strong and powerful public sentiment as established by the numerous petitions and letters on file in this office opposing executive clemency. He is, however, a citizen of Alabama, and however humble, or odius, or obscure, is entitled to the protection of the law."

"Thanatopsis" (A View of Death)

When for citizen Emmett O'Neal the sands of life begin to run low—aye, when his son of life is setting on the western shores of death, if he have no wealth of lands and houses and silver and gold, he may still call to his bedside the sons and daughters of his loins and bequeath to them the memory that their father was a man who could write the words I have just quoted about one of Alabama's humblest citizens against the wishes of men whose friendship, goodwill and respect the Governor so much desired, all because Pilate thought that the prisoner had not received full protection of the law.

And I doubt not that in God's book of remembrance which He declares that He keeps, the words quoted by the Governor above have been written and they will plead for him when he stands before our God and pleads—"I went unto Thee in prison, O God, and sought to comfort Thee there."

Pilate's Challenge to Colored People

Well may Governor O'Neal say to the colored citizens of Aabama: "I have done my duty by trying to protect one of the humblest colored men of the State from what seemed undue severity of law. I defy, I challenge the colored people, the colored teachers, the colored ministers, the colored newspapers, the colored lead-

ers to do their full duty by co-operating with me in checking crime among colored people."

The Challenge Answered

The colored people are among the most grateful people on the face of the earth. They do not ask for protection and immunity from punishment for their crimes. They ask only for security until they can have their day in court, and for such justice as other citizens receive. No more; no less.

The leaders are with the peace officers against crime, even though the press will not carry that message to the world, and they would be even more powerful in checking all crime among colored people if they were not afraid that "Pilate" is afraid to do justice to a black prisoner.

Speaking for those leaders in Alabama, even though these words may not carry far, I say that they are with Pilate and they will fight crime in this State as they have not done before under the inspiration of the Governor's zeal on behalf of "one of the least." And any State that feels it worth while to try the experiment of looking beyond public clamor, in the case of a defenseless Negro, and searching for fundamentals, for truth, will suddenly discover that she has within her borders an undreamed of power in the persons of her colored leaders who will fight crime day and night with zeal that will not abate.

—Isaac Fisher.

CURING MEAT ON THE FARM

Meat should be thoroughly chilled (animal heat removed) previous to being placed into cure, or it will not cure properly, will become pickle soaked, and sometimes sour in smoking.

Sprinkle the bottom of the container as a tub or a tierce with salt about one inch in depth. Place large pieces as hams on the bottom, and smaller pieces between larger pieces, on top. Sprinkle each layer with salt to which a very small amount of salt-peter and brown sugar has been added; using not more than six ounces of salt-peter and two pounds of brown sugar to one hundred pounds of meat. In place brown sugar has been added; using of brown sugar, cane sugar may be used. After the meat has been put down in the container, just cover meat with a pickle of the proportions of nine pounds of salt to five gallons of water. Add or place between the layers or meat three ounces of whole pepper, six ounces of Juniper berries, a small amount of Bay leaves, and some garlic. Circulate pickle by drawing off once daily from bottom and sprinkle over top of the meat.

Hams should be cured in about a month, and other pieces according to size. In summer the pickle should be boiled and then cooled before using.

After curing, soak three minutes for each day in cure; then wash in hot water, wipe dry with cloth, and smoke.

H. S. EAKINS,
Colorado Agricultural College.

HOW TO CONTROL THE TOBACCO WIREWORM

Bulletin 78 of the United States Department of Agriculture, contributed by the Bureau of Entomology, gives some very helpful information relative to the control of the tobacco Crambus.

This insect is called by various names in different sections. In Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, it is called the "wireworm;" in parts of Tennessee and Kentucky it is called "screw worm" while in certain other sections it is known as "budworm," "cornworm," "stalkworm," "heart-worm," "cut-worm," "stemworm," and "root webworm."

This worm does considerable damage to tobacco and corn. Methods for its control are given as follows—

Cultural Methods of Control

Injury from the tobacco Crambus occurs where crops susceptible to injury are grown on weedy land. Tobacco or corn planted on land which has been under clean cultivation the previous year and kept free from weeds which live throughout the winter does not suffer serious injury. The larvae can not live over winter in the soil from the previous summer unless plants on which they are able to feed are present. All field experiments and observations so far have shown that the most effective means of control consist of freeing the land from the weeds such as buckhorn plantain, daisy, stickweed, etc., which have been found to be the natural food plants of the larvae.

There are many methods by which weeds may be eradicated or controlled, but the most practical and effective is the systematic rotation of crops. Sowing clean seed, preventing weeds from ripening seed, fall or winter plowing, the use of lime or of certain fertilizers, and doing away with wide fence rows are important preventive measures. Mowing and burning over weedy fields destroys many weed seeds and weeds which live over winter, and also destroys many injurious insects. Burning during August or September has been found to destroy the eggs and young larvae of the tobacco Crambus, but as this method destroys humus, which is so badly needed in most tobacco soils, it is in most instances not advisable.

Many weeds are "soil indicators," their presence showing that the soil is lacking in fertility and in some instances pointing to a deficiency of lime.

Clean Seed

One of the main factors in the control of weeds is clean seed, and the importance of procuring such seed can hardly be overestimated. Many weed pests are introduced and disseminated in the seed of various crops, such as grass and clover. As tobacco or corn must frequently be grown on land which has previously been in these crops, and as injury from the tobacco Crambus is apt to occur if the meadows have been weedy, it is desirable, for this and other reasons, to have the meadows as free from weeds as possible. Owing to careful cultivation of previous crops, the land is frequently fairly free from weeds when seeded to meadow; so that if the clover and grass seed has been sown pure there will be few weeds in the tobacco field or cornfield.

An examination of samples of clover and grass seed procured from farmers and seedsmen in various sections of Virginia shows that seeds of buckhorn plantain and oxeye daisy—both natural food plants of the tobacco Crambus—are common. Of 30 samples examined by the seed expert of the Virginia State department of agriculture during 1910, 28 contained seeds of oxeye daisy, and of these 5 contained plantain and daisy. Of 70 samples of clover redtop, and timothy seed examined at the Virginia Experiment Station in 1909, seeds of buckhorn plantain were found in 16.

The United States Department of Agriculture and those in charge of similar work in many of the States have provided means by which samples of seed may be examined for purity by experts. Some of the States, also, have laws compelling dealers to furnish a stated guaranty as to the purity of the seeds sold.

Damage is best prevented by crop rotations, or by cultural methods that prevent growth of the weeds which are food plants of the worms, thus making conditions unfavorable for egg deposition by the moths the summer before tobacco or corn is planted. Summer plowing, thorough preparation of weedy land, and the growing of crops of cowpeas or crimson clover, preferably cowpeas, the year before crops subject to injury are planted, have been found to be the most satisfactory and practical means of control.

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

A subscriber asks for information about the foot and mouth disease of cattle. The U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following:

"Cows affected with the malignant form of the disease lose practically all of their milk. In mild cases, however, the decrease may be from one-third to one-half of the usual yield. The appearance of the milk also changes. It becomes thinner, bluish, and poor in fat. When the udder is affected, the milk frequently contains coagulated fibrin and blood, so that a considerable sediment forms, while the cream is thin and of a dirty color. These changes, however, occur only when the disease is in an advanced stage and, as a matter of fact, the disease is not permitted to pass into an advanced stage, as any stricken animal is at once slaughtered.

"Men who come in contact with diseased animals may also become infected. In adult human beings the contagion causes such symptoms as sore mouths, painful swallowing, fever, and occasional eruptions on the hands, finger tips, etc. While causing considerable discomfort, however, the disease is rarely serious. Where it is very prevalent among animals, some authorities believe that it is fairly general among human beings, but that the disturbances it causes are usually so slight that they are not brought to the attention of the family physician. There is, however, a very good reason for everyone giving the diseased animals as wide a berth as possible, namely, that otherwise they may easily carry the disease to perfectly healthy herds. Federal inspectors engaged in the work of eradicating the pestilence are thoroughly equipped with rubber coats, hats, boots and gloves, which may be completely disinfected; and others who lack this equipment are strongly urged not to allow their curiosity to induce them to become a menace to their own and their neighbors' property.

"The disease, in short, is dangerous because of the loss that it occasions to property, and not because of its effects upon the health of mankind. At present all infected herds are being slaughtered as soon as they are discovered, the carcasses buried, and the premises thoroughly disinfected. Until all danger of infection has been removed in this way, the local authorities quarantine the milk."

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

PLANTS FOR THE INDOOR WINDOW BOX FOR FLOWERS

The Department of Agriculture's specialist makes the following suggestions for a window box:

Begonias are one of the most attractive plants that may be used for an indoor box. Both flowering and nonflowering varieties will give satisfaction; in fact, the flowering variety is one of the few plants that will blossom indoors without special cultivation. The begonia is not very particular in its requirements and will flourish with ordinary care.

Small ferns obtained from a florist will flourish. These are particularly adapted to house culture, as they do not require direct sunlight. (Care of ferns will be described in greater detail in a subsequent article).

Even more hardy than ferns is the foliage plant known as the aspidistra. This adaptable plant-growth will stand a measure of neglect, drought, and dust and still thrive. It does not require direct sunlight.

Geraniums may also be used as foliage plants, though they must not be expected to blossom in the window box.

Kenilworth ivy may be planted along the edge. It will grow nicely from seed.

Smilax may be grown from the back of the box, and trained up about the window to give the effect of an attractive bower.

The inexperienced grower of plants indoors cannot expect to do well with roses. These plants are most exacting, and not only will they probably fail to flower, but also their foliage may be affected by mildew, blight, etc.

The ordinary individual who desires other varieties of growing flowers, may supplement his window box with flowering potted plants brought in from outside, including bulbs raised as described in a previous article of this series. These will probably keep their bloom for a brief period only. People who are fond of plants will, of course, obtain better results with blooming varieties after many trials. Some have dealt with very difficult problems, which they have solved successfully, but the present suggestions are meant for the novice as well as the more experienced grower.

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In the largest size, standing in the back row, keep brown sugar, rice, tea, etc.; use the medium sized jars for raisins, currants, beans, etc. The smallest size may be used for spices, baking powder, soda, etc. Have the jars neatly labeled and brush over labels with shellac or white of egg. Jelly tumblers may be used for the spices.

Watch the Garbage Pail

A careful survey of this receptacle indicates the part of the kitchen supply that is lost as refuse or as waste. Poor cooking unwarranted purchases and unwise planning contributes to this extravagance. The unnecessary waste should be eliminated by the use of good cook-book and wiser planning as to the amounts needed and individual tastes.—Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station.

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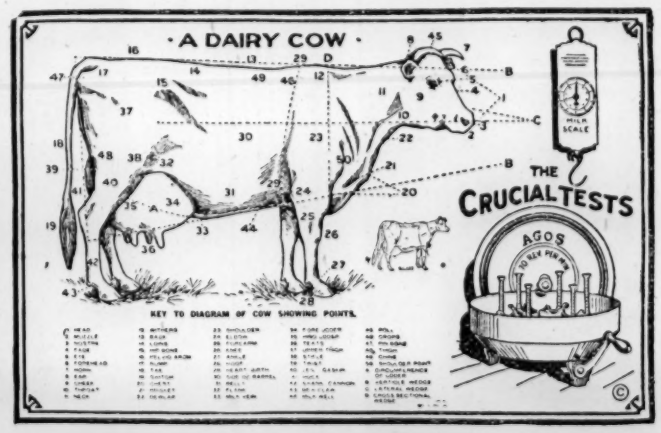

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AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

The Negro Farmer in a recent issue asks the above question of Colored farmers and then goes on to quote from a number of letters sent out by various commercial clubs and other organizations bidding for immigrants from Belgium. It is expected there will be a great influx to this country of foreigners after the war is over and the South, especially, is making inviting overtures for them to settle there. The Negro Farmer warns the colored farmers to prepare for that competition and to make themselves indispensable to the South so they will not be displaced.

That advice is very good and timely, but it applies as well to the colored people all over the country and in all pursuits of labor. More and more this country is becoming inclined to follow the European fashion of having white servants in every capacity and while the native-born American (white) draws the line on certain occupations, the foreigners will draw no such line and so will actively compete with Colored labor in every field.

So it behooves us to make friends and to make ourselves indispensable in the jobs and positions we now hold as farmers and also as cooks, laundresses, nurses, butlers, porters and what not.—Louisville (Ky.) News.

TYPHOID FEVER

Typhoid fever is a preventable disease, and is often spoken of as a FILTH DISEASE, because in the main it is contracted from food or water contaminated with human excrement. The following is a succinct statement, taken from the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, bearing on this subject:

For the individual:

1. Keep away from all known or suspected cases of typhoid fever.
2. Wash hands thoroughly before meals. Do not use "roller towels."
3. Use drinking-water only from sources known to be pure, or, if this is not possible, use water that has been purified by municipal filteration.
4. Avoid bathing in polluted water.
5. Use pasteurized or boiled, instead of raw, milk.
6. Select and clean vegetables and berries, that are to be eaten raw, with the greatest care.
7. Avoid eating "fat" raw oysters and, in general, oysters and other shellfish whose origin is not known.
8. Be vaccinated against typhoid in all cases in which any special exposure is known or feared.

For the community:

1. Insist on the hearty co-operation of all with an efficient health officer.
2. Require notification and a reasonable degree of isolation of every known or suspected typhoid case.
3. Exercise strict control over the disinfection of known typhoid excreta.
4. Insist on pure or purified water-supplies.
5. Require pasteurization of milk supplies.
6. Regard all human excreta as possibly dangerous, and control their disposition in such a way as to prevent contamination of food or drink.

H. E. KINGMAN,
Colorado Agricultural College.

BUYING ON CREDIT

John F. Delozier, West Virginia

Can't something be done to check the tendency to buy on credit? In this community the city buyers of farm produce buy on credit almost entirely, and it is also almost impossible to sell such produce unless you give credit. The result is that you are in trouble all the time about collecting and many of the customers fail to pay at all. Many producers of eggs, butter and vegetables lose a good deal of sugar during the course of a year by these people who will not pay.

Not only are producers directly affected, but merchants in the towns also. Merchants could sell their goods cheaper if they did not have to give credit, but the fellow who doesn't pay costs more to the other fellow who does pay. If the merchant could collect his bills he could well afford to pay the farmer more for what he buys of him. Instead of producers then getting 35 cents on the dollar, the merchant could easily pay 50 cents on the dollar. Many more producers in our cities and towns would do their work with greater happiness if they felt when they sold the goods they would get paid for them. It's time to sow some seed to crowd out this false credit crop.—Southern Farming.

SWEET CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION

Owing to its heartiness and vigorous growing qualities, sweet clover is destined to become quite an important crop on dry lands and in the higher altitudes. The seed is somewhat scarce, consequently it brings a good price on the market.

In regions where alfalfa can be successfully grown, sweet clover should not be given a very prominent place in its agriculture, either as a forage or seed producing crop.

For the production of seed either the first or second growth of the second year's crop should be saved. The ones to leave for the above purpose will be governed largely by the length of the growing season.

The time to cut sweet clover for seed is when three-fourths of the pods have become dark brown or dark in color. The crop may be harvested in much the same manner as alfalfa, the ordinary grain binder or header being used. Sometimes the crop may be cut with the ordinary mower, after which it is raked and stacked. When cut with the binder it is first shocked and stacked. When cut with the header the crop is usually sacked shortly after cutting. Good average yields range from two to six bushels per acre.

J. D. MARSHALL,
Colorado Agricultural College.

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An intelligent young man desires a position as clerk in some wholesale or retail store. Well qualified in Arithmetic, etc. If you have a position to be filled you may write AT ONCE for recommendations. You may apply to the best citizens of this place for references. Would like to have work at once. Address, GARFIELD ALLEN, Doyline, Louisiana.

FALL AND WINTER PREPARATION OF CORN SEED BED IN KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA

Land that has been well sodded, having plenty of grass roots in it, may best be plowed in the fall or winter. The freezing of the soil pulverizes it and puts it in good condition for the planting of seed and for holding the moisture. Some soils, because of texture and lack of vegetable matter, pack during the winter, and for that reason it may not be economical to plow in fall or winter. Plow about 6 inches deep, and deeper if not too much "dead" clay would be turned to the surface thereby. In some cases it may benefit the seed bed to run a bull-tongue or subsoil plow behind the turning plow. This breaks up the subsoil and gives better drainage without bringing lifeless clay to the surface.

Immediately after plowing, the land should be harrowed, in order to break up clods and make the surface smooth, so as to hold moisture better. This is particularly important if the land has been plowed in the spring. Before planting, harrow and disk the land as often as time will permit. These operations conserve moisture, kill growing weeds, and put life into the soil. It pays, even though corn planting may be delayed thereby. In high altitudes and the more northern latitude of West Virginia it is dangerous to delay corn planting later than May 20.—Farmers' Bulletin 546, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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